For November 1920. 1. Mr. T. Narasinga Rao, Chairman.
2. „ T. B. Mallegowda.
3. „ N. Nanjundiah.

For December 1920. 1. Mr. T. Narasinga Rao, Chairman.
2. „ T. B. Mallegowda.
3. „ C. Rasool Khan.

Mis. No. 224 of 1919-20.

Dated Chikmagalur, 27th July 1920.

MEMO.

The undermentioned Honorary Magistrates will constitute the Bench to conduct Criminal Proceedings in the Honorary Bench Magistrate's Court at Kadur from August to the end of December 1920 :—

For August 1920. 1. Mr. H. Ranga Rao, Chairman.
2. „ Sivalingappiah.
3. „ Anantha Jois.

For September 1920. 1. Mr. Anantha Jois, Chairman
2. „ Kharidi Lingappa.
3. „ A. Ranga Rao.

For October 1920. 1. Mr. Anantha Jois, Chairman.
2. „ T. Krishnaswami Iyengar.
3. „ Munisawmi Mudaliar.

For November 1920. 1. Mr. Parameswarayya, Chairman.
2. „ M. Ramiah Setty.
3. „ Abdul Lathief.

For December 1920. 1. Mr. Parameswarayya, Chairman.
2. „ T. Srinivasa Iyengar.
3. „ Maliappa.

K. MYLAR RAO,
District Magistrate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

Notification No. R. Dis. 48—20-21, *dated Bangalore*, 26—*30th July* 1920.

In continuation of this office notification, dated 21st April 1920, the following Press Communique dated Simla the 20th May 1920, issued by the Government of India, notifying the decisions of the London Reparation Committee on certain doubtful points arising out of the interpretation of the Reparation clauses of the Treaty of Peace in respect of which compensation can be claimed from the late Enemy Government, is published for the information of the public and the mercantile community in particular.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Revenue Commissioner and
Custodian of Enemy Property in Mysore.

Press Communique dated Simla, 20th May 1920, from R. B. Ewbank, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

In the Press Communique dated the 15th November 1919, it was notified that compensation could be claimed from the late Enemy Government in accordance with the Reparation clauses of the Treaty of Peace (Annex I of Section I of Part VIII) in respect of damages falling under the following categories :—

1. Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including bombardments or other attacks on land, on sea, or from the air, and all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war by the two groups of belligerents wherever arising.

2. Damage caused by Germany or her allies to civilian victims of acts of cruelty, violence or maltreatment (including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment or evacuation), of exposure at sea or of being forced to labour, wherever arising and to the surviving dependents of such victims.

3. Damage caused by Germany or her allies in their own territory or in occupied or invaded territory to civilian victims of all acts, injurious to health or capacity to work or to honour, as well as to the surviving dependents of such victims.

4. Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to labour without just remuneration.

5. Damage in respect of all property wherever situated belonging to any of the allies or Associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials which has been carried off, seized, injured or destroyed by the acts of Germany or her allies on land, on sea or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war.

6. Damage in the form of levies, fines and other similar exactions imposed by Germany or her allies upon the civilian population.

2. The Government of India have now received the decisions of the London Reparation Committee on certain doubtful points arising out of the interpretation of the above clauses. The decisions which are of general interest are reproduced below:—

1. The damage in respect of which reparation is claimed must be assessed on a reasonable basis at whatever sum a jury would be likely to award in a civil action. It would not, for instance, include loss of wages unless incident to personal injury or imprisonment. Reasonable compensation for pain and suffering may be claimed. Claims should be checked and verified as far as possible by the local custodians of Enemy Property or other officers appointed for this purpose. Statutory declarations and particulars and proof by certificate or otherwise of personal injuries will be required in support of claims. The Government of India is held responsible for rejecting untruthful or unreasonable claims.

2. Claims on Germany are not negatived because the damage done has been covered by insurance.

3. Property in respect of which compensation for damage may be claimed means physical property, and does not include industrial property such as a copyright or a patent or rights under a contract such as a mortgage.

4. Claims may be preferred through the Government of India both by foreigners who are members of the Crew or passengers on British ships or by British nationals on foreign ships (sunk or injured by the enemy).

5. Interest from the date of the damage should not be included in claims presented to the Reparation Commission.

6. The amount of claims should be stated in rupees, at the value current at the time when the claim arose. The conversion of these claims into the exchange value current at the date of the presentment of the claim to Germany will be calculated in the United Kingdom.

7. A claim can only be made in respect of illness if directly due to operations of war.

8. Persons domiciled in a British Dominion should prefer their claims to the Government of the Dominion to which they belong.

3. Claims should be submitted to Local Governments and Administrations as soon as possible and in no case later than the 30th June 1920."

D. 2 Dis. 228—Gl. 20-21, dated 24—27th July 1920.

Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. C. Rangaswami Iyengar, Marahmat Engineer, Chitaldrug District, is granted twenty days privilege leave with effect from the date of availment.

No. D. 2 Dis. 278—1920-21, dated 27—29th July 1920.

Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. H. C. Subba Rao, Amildar of Tiptur Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for fourteen days with effect from 15th July 1920 or the date of availment.

2. The Taluk Sheristedar will be in charge of the taluk, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Amildar on leave or until further orders.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Revenue Commissioner.